THE PEMBROKE FAMILY. THEORGED MEETING OF SYMPATHY-SPEECHES AND

RESOLUTIONS.

In response to the call in the papers of Saturday, a meetof our citizens was held at the church of the Rev. Dr. PESSIKOTON, corner of Prince and Marion-sts., last evening, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the friends of freedom with the three colored men, (Stephen, Rebert and Jacob Pembroke,) who were so ruthlessly dragged back into Maryland Slavery from this City, on Friday, and their condolence with their relatives, Dr. Pzssinoton and family-the latter being the brother of the

first named and the nephew of the others, he having changed his name after his own escape from Slavery.

The house was crowded much beyond its capacity by a deeply sympathizing audience. After the usual preliminary religious services, in which the Rey. JAMES REESE Tos made a statement of the case whose startling outrage upon even the forms of law, not to say justice and mercy, had occasioned the meeting. We give a sketch of his re-

ppon even the forms of law, not to say justice and starty had occarioned the meeting. We give a sketch of his remarks:

Dr. Pennington said it was his painful duty, as an individual, to ask their indulgence for a few moments, for the purpose of making some observations in reference to that large, broken and scattered family of which he was the only representative in the City. His ancestors, about four generations ago, were taken from Africa. His grandfather was the son of a Mandingo prince, and heir apparent to the throne. Having been brought to this country, he was sold into Slavery into the Tilghman family of Hogerstown, Washington Co., Md., which was very opulent and respectable. His misfortunes were, of course, the downful of his family is this country; for having the misfortune to be kidnapped, his posterity became slaves. They continued to be owned by the Tilghman family nutil the year 1837. On a November Sabbath he (the speaker) effected his escape; but at the time he left his father, mother, and eleven brothers and sisters in the possession of Col. Tilghman. Misfortunes then thickly crowded upon them. The speaker then entered into a minute account (which has alroady been partly given in The Trantana,) of the efforts of the members of this unfortunate family to obtain their liberty. With respect to Dr. Pennington himself he informed the assembly that he was, while in slavery, a blacksmith, and considered a very good one. He had been sold at one time by Tilghman for 3709, and afterward taken back. And in seven or eight years after he had effected his escape he directed his counsel, Mr. Hooker, to apply to the Colonel to know the amount of the claim he had on him, when the Colonel demanded one thousand dollars—time showing that after the ispace of time he had not forgotten the crime of running away. His father had made several attempts to escape but had failed. His mother was sold to a person in Mobile. The speaker next said, that after he came North he found not of the impact and providing for his own wan

YER, who spoke with excellent effect and smid warm ap-

Plause. We give a sketch of his remarks:

He said that he would not attempt to efface by a long speech the deep impression that Dr. Pennington had just made on all their minds. He would content himself with endaging on some of his points and deducing the proper inferences from them. About a year and six months ago he and reflected his months and deducing the proper inferences from them. About a year and six months ago he and reflected his months and deducing the proper inferences from them. About a year and six months ago he and reflected his months and the proper of giving expression to the feelings of joy and congratulation that the great State of New-York had, through he Judiciary, pronounced in favor of restoring to diberty eight human beings who had been on their way to Teans, there to be consigned to Stavery. But on that evening they had assembled for the purpose of their sort and the restored his proper to the restored his her fall not vibrate in harmony with his feelings, and never did he hear a narrative of affliction which produced in his mind profounder emotion. What did that marrative present! It presented Slavery in its most detestable features. It showed that Slavery was not a to a distance, but that it was in this City, in that very place, in their very mids. With the first of the proper his proper to the rever when you all esteem and venerate, a doctor of divinity, was the designation, if, indeed, it has not now become a term of reproach. Yes, a brother of the individual who has just addressed you have been pursued by slave-activers, arrested, his case aummarily disposed of, himself deprived of his liberty and handed over to the courtou were affects connected with telep powerfully upon them. He officers of the Government who had any connection with this case. He had made application to see the prisoners, and was told by the Marshal that they had gone. He was told they were the had made application. And so far from their saying that they did not want counsel, that the very imme he was told they w

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That this meeting sympathize most profoundly with the victims of Slavers whom the "Fugitive Slave Law" have so recently thrust back into their chains, as the last net of the dark and cruel drains of American despotam in this nominally free City so often outraged and diagraced by the foul feet of the slave-eather, and we sincerely condole with their bereaved relatives in this City (the Rev. Dr. Pennington and family, in his crushed affections and hopes under these most painful and trying drammstances.

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices that the Fugitive Slave bill can no longui be executed except through the infamy of lies and subterfuges by United States officers.

The meeting, which was one of the most througed and deeply sympathising ever assembled in this City, finally

deeply sympathising ever assembled in this City, finally adjourned pending a proposition to raise a Committee to consider the propriety of "an organization to resist the "Fugitive Slave bill by force," which excited much warm

though friendly discussion by gentlemen named above. LICENCES .- During Friday and Saturday the Beard of Excise for the Eleventh Ward issued 126 licenses. About 500 applicants were rejected. No licenses were granted to

The steamship Empire City, for New-York via Ha-vana, sailed from New-Orleans on Friday last,

THE BOSTON FUSITIVE SLAVE CASE. U. S. OFFICER SHOT DEAD!

GREAT EXCITEMENT. THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

THE MAYOR ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE.

OPPONENTS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW GOING TO BOSTON.

THE CASE ADJOURNED OVER TILL MONDAY.

We find in the Boston papers of Saturday, full accounts of the disturbances in that city, growing out of the arrest of Anthony Burns, alleged to be a fagitive from Slavery. It appears there was, so unusual excitement about Court-House on Friday, Burns remaining there under guard. During the forenoon, a writ was is-sued by Seth Webb, Esq., on account of cost, for the recovery of \$10,000 damages against Charles F. Suttle and William Brent, "for, that the said Suttle and said Burns to be a free citizen of Massachusetts, con-spired together to have the said Burns arrested and imprisoned as a slave of said Suttle, and carried to Alex-andria, Va. &c., &c. Lewis Hayden, a colored man, was the complainant in the case. The writ was served upon Mesers. Suffle and Brent, and they gave the required

sail in the sum of \$5,000 each. Subsequently, Chief Justice Wells issued a writ of replevin against U. S. Marshal Freeman, directing that officer to bring the body of Anthony Burns, the fugitive, before the Court of Common Pleas, on the 7th day of June next, but the Marshal did not obey the order.

Soon after Burns's arrival here, as it now appears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is also a slave of Mr. Suttle's, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pitts, in Brattle-st., cleaning old clothes. This let-ter he dated in "Boston," but sent it to Canada, where it was pest-marked and sent according to the superscription, to Burus's brother in Alexandria.

As is the custom at the South, when letters are received

directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens them and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns's letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was discovered by his

THE MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

A meeting was held in Faneuil Pail on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the matter of the arrest of the fugitive slave Burns. The Hall was filled to over

flowing.

At 72 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Hon. SAMUEL E. SEWALL. The following list of officers,

Hon. Samuel E. Sewall. The following list of olineers nominated by him, was unanimously adopted;

GEORGE R. RUSSELL, Esq., of West Roxbury.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Dr. S. G. Howe, Wm. B. Spooner, Francis Jackson and Timothy Gilbert of Boston; F. W. Bird of Walpole; A. G. Brown of Salem the Rev. Mr. Grimes of Boston; Gerahom S. Weston of Duxbury; the Rev. T. W. Higginson of Worcester; Charles Ellis of Roxbury; Thes. Wales, Jr., and Samuel Downer, Jr., of Durchester.

Wm. J. Bowditch and Robert Morris.

Wm. I. Bowditch and Robert Morris.

Mr. Russell, on taking the Chair, made a brief address.
Only the day before he had said that another fugitive slave would never be arrested in and taken from Boston. He was mistaken in part; God grant that he might not be in the whole. The boast said to have been made by a slave-holder that he would count his slaves on Bunker Hill, will not be mere words if this thing is consummated. Slavery, he said, has thrown off the mask and avowed the object of making one great slave country here. We have yielded and yielded—until compromise has become concession, and concession has become a disgrace. The question arises whether the men of Boston, of New-England, of Feneuil Hall, are slave catchers; whether they are willing to do what it debases a man at the South to do? He related an aneedote respecting Henry Clay, showing that it was not the intention of the Fugitive Slave Law to make slave catchers of the men of the North. And yet we are compelled to perform what debars a man in the South from entering into respectable society. There seems to be nothing left us of the compromises but the privilege of sending fugitive slaves back. He alluded to the persecutions in Boston, when the pillory, and stocks, and whipping post afforded a remedy for any peculiarity of faith, and said there were doubtless many then who looked sorrowing on these things and prayed that they might be taken away; and they were. So it will be with us. Slavery will pass away, and our children, looking into the records of the past, will wonder at the barbarism of the parties. This meeting has been called, he said, without distinction of party, to protest against this outrage. He hoped to live and die in a free land; where the air of New-England could only be breathed by free men and where in it no slave should exist.

Mr. F. W. Bird of Walpole, came forward and asked, What is to be done? [A voice, "Fight"] Ah, there was a day seventy-years ago when that word in Fancuil Hall meant something. It don't mean thing now, and Mr. Russent, on taking the Chair, made a brief address

Fancuil Hall meant something. It don't mean anything now, and you had better not use it. One thing we must all do. We must learn to reflect more carefully on our duties and rights as citizens; [applause and some confusion.] He would ask every lover of freedom what there is left of personal freedom in Massachusetts provided the slaveholder can come here and get men who will be his tools to catch colored men. These men are trampling upon the laws of Massachusetts, and there is no remedy except in going over those laws [cheers.] It is time for us to ask what there is left of Massachusetts laws, of State rights, of personal freedom as against the General Government.

JOHN L. SWIFT was introduced, and after alluding to the course of Burns said. To morrow morning he is to be de-

Government.

John L. Swift was introduced, and after alluding to the arrest of Burns said, To-morrow morning he is to be delivered over to the scourdrel who calls him his slave. [Cries of No, never.] What will you do? [Fight?] He alluded to the passage of the Nebraska bill as robbing freedem of this western territory, and said the Administration are ready to throw in this fugitive to ratify the bargain. But the people of Massachusetts are with Burns. [Cheers.] I believe the people of Boston are with Burns. [Cheers.] I believe the people of Boston are with Burns. [Cheers.] I believe the people of Boston are with Burns. [Cheers.] I believe the people of Boston are with him. [Yes. and cheers.] I thank God, the City Government is with him. [Great cheering.] Benjamin Seaver is no longer mayor; or John P. Bigelow, either. Things have changed here. And I know further, that the people who made this City Government are with it in this matter. Burns is in the Court-House. Is there any law to keep him there? The Fugitive Slave hav received in the House on Tuesday night one hundred and thirteen stabsand was killed. The compromises are no more—they were murdered by the Nebraska bill. Hereafter let not the word compromise descerate the tongue of any true Americans are cowards. If we allow Marshal Freeman to carry away that man, then the word cowards should be stamped on our foreheads. [Cheers.] When we go from this cradle of liberty, let us go to the tomb of liberty, the Court-House. To-morrow Burns will have remained incarcerated there three days, and I hope to-morrow to witness in his release the resurrection of liberty. This is a contest between Slavery and Liberty, and for one I am now and forever on the side of liberty.

Dr. S. G. Howe took the platform to read a series of

tween Slavery and Liberty, and for one I am now and for-ever on the side of liberty.

Dr. S. G. Howe took the platform to read a series of resolutions, when a scene of great confusion onsued—calls for Phillips and Parker being heard above the tunuli.

Dr. Howe tried toquiet the audience by saying, "I am not "going to make a speech, but only to read some resolu-"tions, which I trust will be as wadding, and then Mr.
"Phillips will give you the shot." Partial quiet was at length restored, and the resolutions were read. They are as follows:

length restored, and the resolutions were read. Tady are as follows:

Resolved. That the people of Massachusetts having declared in the first article of the Constitution that "all men are born free and equal," such have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights," are solvently bound to stand by their declarations, by refusing to recognize the existence of any man as a size on the soil of the old Bay State.

Resolved, That the perfidious selimin of Annhous Burns, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, on the lying pretense of having committed a crime against the laws of this State—his imprisonment as an alleged fugitive slave in the Court-thouse, under guard of certain there eatching ruffians—and his contemplated trial as a piece of property to morrow morning—are outrages never to be sunctioned or imply submitted to.

Encoded*. That the time has come to declare and to demonstrate the fact that no slave hunter can carry his prey from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved. That the language of Algeroon Sydney, "that which "is not just is not law, and that which is not law ought not to be "chered."

Resolved. That in the language of Algerton Sydney. That which is not law ought not to be cheved.

Resolved. That, leaving every man to determine for himself the medic of resistance, we are united in the glorious sentiment of our Revelutionary fathers. "Resolvence to tyraits is obedismost to God." Resolved. That of all yrants who have ever cursed the earth, they are the most cruel and beastly, who deny the natural right of a man to his own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife own body—of a father to his own child—of a hashand to his ewn wife inferred oppression.

Eventually the state of the compounded of the hir hashand with Slavery.

Eventually the state of the compounded should be made with Slavery.

Eventually the state of the will be done:

Eventually the state of the will be done:

Eventually the state of the compounded of the hird appliance, and said he wanted that man set free on the streets we will as God wills; God's will be done:

Eventually the state of the stand amid much appliance, and said he wanted that man set free on the streets of Boston. [Cheers.] He was glad to hear the applause to the sentiment, that the City Government is on our side. If the city police had been ordered on the Sims case, as they are now, not to lift a finger in behalf of the kidnappers, under pain of instant dismissal, Thomas Sims would have been here in Boston to-day. To-morrow is to determine whether we are worthy of our City Government;

whether we are really to do the duty they have left as to do. [Cheers.] There is now no law in Manachusetts and when law cances the people may act in their own average of the done, received a pikel shot, evidently a very beauty. I am against squatter severednity in Nebraka, that the common is the state of Boston, you raifly the verdict of Pancell Rell. that Anthony Burns has no most ter but in God. [Cheers.] Mr. Phillips lim alluded to the fact that Burns was taken before Commissioner Loring, Legislature part with the shore of Pancell Rell. that Anthony Burns has no most ter but in God. [Cheers.] Mr. Phillips lim alluded to the fact that Burns was taken before Commissioner Loring, Legislature part with the state of the stat

dere to show his face in Boston. Make the resolution that each of you will never lose sight of him so long as his feet rest on Massachusetts soil. Who says aye to this resolution? [An emphatic aye arose in response from the audience.] The Rev. Throporar Pararan was next called on, and addressed the audience as "Fellow-audience of Virginia," which was received with "No, no." He then changed his address to "Fellow-citizens of Boston. "He dwelt upon the fact, that it was a Boston act, and done by Boston men, to send back Burns. Eight years ago a merchant of Boston kidnapped a man at noon, on the road to Quiney, and Boston mechanics showed their golden eagles they received for doing it. If we had done our duty then, and Fancuil Hall had spoken then, he would not have been speaking here to-night. We are to blame. There is no North. The South goes clear up to Canada line. Boston is a subnut of the city of Alexandria, "fellew subjects of "Virginia;" I will take that back when I see some deeds worthy of freedom. He spoke of the encroachments of Slavery; said that the right of trial by jury, the writ of personal replevin, the babeas corpus, were all swept away before Slavery. Slavery is the finality. The first line they arrested a slave here they put the Court House in chains, but now they are so condient that you are the subjects of Virginia that they do not put the Court-House in chains, but now they are so condient that you are the subjects of Virginia that they do not put the Court-House in chains, but now they are so.

He allowed the slaves and the order was received with cheers. Mayor Smith was invited to preside at this meeting, and he said he repreted that his time was all engaged this evening so that he could not come. His sympathies, he said were all with the slaye. They think they can carry Burns eff in a cab. [Voice—They can't do it; let them try it.] He had said there were two laws—one is Slavery. There is another law, that the people, when they are sure they are right, should determine to go shead, or to u

Let us remember where we are and what we are going

At last WESDELL PRILLIPS again took the platform and

Let us remember where we are and what we are going to do. You have said to-night you will vindicate the fair fame of Boston. Let me tell you you won, t do it by groaning at the slave-catchers at the Revere House—[We'll tar and feather them]—in attempting the impossible feat of insulting a slave-catcher. If there is a man here who has an arm and a heart ready to sacrifice anything for the freedom of an oppressed man, let him do it to-morrow. [Cries of "To-night."] If I thought it could be done to-night I would go first. I don't profess courage, but I do profess this: when there is a possibility of saving a slave from the lands of those who are called officers of the law, I am ready to trample any statute or any man under my feet to do it, and I am ready to help any one hundred men to do it. He urged the andience to wait until the day time; said that he knew the vaults of the banks in State-st. sympathized with them; that the Whigs who had been kicked once too often sympathized with them. He told them that esthized with them; that the Whigs who had been kicked once too often sympathized with them. He told them that it was in their power so to block np every avenue that the nan could not be carried off. He urged them not to bank he effort of to-morrow, by foolish conduct to-night, giving he enemy the alarm. You that are ready to do the real work, he not carried away by indiscretion which may make hipwreck of our hopes. The zeal that won't keep till to-morrow will never free a slave. [Cries of "No!"]

Mr. Phillips seemed to have partially carried the feel-most the antience with him, when a man at the lower

"square."
The audience immediately began rapidly to leave the hall, and most of them wended their way to Court-square. What there transpired is given below.

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS. On the abrupt termination of the meeting in Fancuil
Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court-square, pell-mell, shouting, "Rescue him!" "Rescue him!" &c. Entering upon the eastern avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were colored, rushed up the steps and commenced pounding on the deers. A pistol was fired by some one in the crowd. A pistol was shortly fired on the westerly side of the Court-House, when the crowd rushed around the building. Here some two thousand people col-lected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were

fired in the streets.

The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door, on the west side, with axes, and a batteringram, in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dezen or fourteen men,

which was at once nuncied upon the stody a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had been thrown at the windows, and the glass rattled in all directions. The leaders, or those who appeared to act as ringleaders in the melec, continually shouled: "Rescue him "Bring him out?" "Bring him out?" "Where is he?" &c., &c. The Court-House bell rung an alarm at 9½ o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valorous rioters so warm a reception with clubs and swords, that they quickly retreased to the streets. Two shots were discharged in the crary, which appeared to intimidate the rioters somewhat, and they retreated to the opposite side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Center Watch-House, arrived upon the ground, and in a few moments arrested several persons and took them to the Watch-House. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shouts continued to be made, but the firm stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support they received from the police, prevented any further demonstration.

At the time the mob beat down the westerly door of the Court-House, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passage-way, using their endeavors to efficers, were in the passage-way, using their endeavors to

ley, and Lieuts. O. B. Wilcox and O. A. Mack. The Marines of the Navy Yard are commanded by Lieut. Col. Dulancy, with Capt. J. S. Rich, 1st. Lieut. H. W. Dulancy, and itd Lieut. N. N. Balsey. The Beston Artillery and the Columbian Artillery were also under arms, being quartered at the City Halb. In addition to this, Major Gen. Edmands issued an order for the assemblage of the Cadets, Lieut. Cel. Amory, the Beston Light Infantry, Capt. Regers, and a corporal's guard from each of the other companies of the Regiment, to be ready for any emergency which might arise, and they are under arms at their respective Armories.

Of the occurrences last night, we learn that Mr. Batchelder, when killed, was standing near the door which was battered down. He attempted to stem the tide from without when he was stabled and shot. There is a wound on his lead, and also several wounds in his abdomen, one probably

battered down. He attempted to stem the fide from without when he was stabled and shot. There is a wound on his
head, and also several wounds in his abdomen, one probably
by a knife and the other by a pistol, which a person this
morning comes forward and testifies was fired from the
crowd. There was a great flow of blood from wounds in
the abdomen.

Coroner Smith has impanneded a jury to inquire into the

Coroner Smith has impanneled a jury to inquire into the circumstances of his death, and has ordered Dr. Stedman to make a pest-mortem examination of the body, after which the testimony in the case will be received.

Several balls were found this morning embedded in the ceiling of the entry-way where the attack was made. The door fattered down was quite a powerful one, and bears unmistakable evidence of the determination and snergy of these who attacked it from without.

All the avenues to the Court-House were strictly guarded by constables of the city and other officers specially appointed for that purpose. A portion of the police force was also scattered about the square in order to keep the poace. Many present were drawn there by motives of curiosity; others appeared to be highly excited, and declared that come what might the fugitive should not be carried from the city. A number of those present appeared to be people from the adjacent towns.

There was great anxiety to get inside the Court-House, though but very few, comparatively, gained admittances.

Marines, with muskets, and the large number who were denied admittance to the Court Room on account of its crowded condition, made the task of preserving peace without infringing upon the rights of the citizens, a delicate and difficult one. Repeatedly were the marines called upon to clear the passage way, and some hot words passed but no blows were given, though some rather rebelled at coming in close contact with the muskets of the military.

Mayor Smith, during the forencen, addressed the large crewd assembled in the Square from the Court-House steps, uging them to disperse, and stating that the peace of the city would be maintained at all hazards. He also announced that all disorderly persons would be forthwith attrested. During the forence in the persons charged with a disturbance of the peace were arrested. Their names are Charles H. Nichols, George Smith, Edward E. Thayer, James Nolard, John Jewell and Wm. Jackson. They were placed in the Center Watch-House.

The Mayor has issued the following notice:

City Hall, Boston, May 27, 1854.

J. V. C. Smith, Major.

The Cadets are drawn up in Court-square in front of the City Hall. The Washington and American Artillery are at their armory.

The prisoner was brought in at 9 o'clock, handcuffed, in the charge of a few stout looking individuals. die behind the prisoner several seats were filled with special

Edward G. Parker and Seth J. Thomas, appeared for the claimant, and Charles M. Ellis and Richard H. Dana,

The proceedings were commenced at 10 o'clock, before

Commissioner E. G. Loring.

Mr. Parker was about to open, when Mr. Ellis asked the Court for delay for the purpose of preparing a defense, the delay already had having been for the purpose of electing whether he would make a defense or not. peared as amicus curae for the prisoner, that the prisoner should not be tried on a day succeeding his arrest, nor in should not be tried on a day succeeding his arrest, nor in a haste incompatible with dignity. Since then no person has been admitted to the prisoner till yesterday afternoon, except the counsel; and my colleague felt that delicacy required they should permit the prisoner to make up his mind. Yesterday afternoon then the defense could have proper access to the prisoner for the first time, and a trial to-day would be equivalent to a trial therefore on the day succeeding the arrest. On such a day as this, too, nobody can be expected to act as in ordinary circamstances, with due regard to justice and caimness. He had not believed that such a thing as this arrest and trial could again take place, for there were due safeguards in State laws to socure a fair triel. Four years ago public sentiment was for compliance with law for peace sake; but it is not so now, for the man stends here to-day as if a freeman of Massachusetts, entitled to the protection of our laws, and I believe your honor will so consider it.

Your Honor stands here in the place of Judge and jury; for I fear that now none of these old processes which have been the protection of men of our race for centuries will be efficient; so that there is more reason that your Honor should give the fullest and fairest chance for preparation, the characte let us know that you have looked at it calmly through the hours of the morning away from the exciting influences of this day and the past night. There is more need of it now than ever before, for there is a peculiar position of things in our community. In effect, it is only since lest night that we have really been in the true position of counsel. Mr. Ellis concluded with discoving any connection with the meeting of last evening, that he might have no bias in the official capacity in which he was a haste incompatible with dignity. Since then no person

y connection with the meeting of last evening, that he ght have no bias in the official capacity in which he was w called to act. Mr. Parker, for the claimant, objected to the deferring of

Mr. Parker, for the claimant, objected to the deferring of the case over to Monday. He had not pressed the case for the day before yesferday, when he knew the objection to then trying it to be merely one relating to the disturbed mind of the prisoner. It is not pretended to-day that such is the case, but the ground to-day is different. There is no need of delay, for this is merely a preliminary examination to decide whether the defendant shall be transferred to a Court in this district formerly inhabited by him, for a more full examination, and this is all that is contemplated by the statute and supported by the decisions of several judges. This is not a permanent trial, but one to decide whether the party shall be transferred to the trial of laws elsewhere, such laws being presumed to exist. The state of feeling is the community, too, is but another reason why this whole subject should be disposed of as soon as possible. Seth J. Thomas, for the claimant, went over part of the

Seth J. Thomas, for the claimant, went over part of the same ground, and said that there was no ground for continuance on the plea of preparing defense, because there was no proof that there really was a defense to be made. If under a law, a man claims property, and shows his claim to be a good one and well-founded, there is nothing to be done but to make out a certificate to have him returned to the laws of the State to which he belongs. If the proof is made out to your Honor's satisfaction, the law settles the rest. I myself have not seen him since the opening of this case, till to-day, and we know that the Marshal would freely have admitted Mr. Dana and the other counsel to the prisoner. There is no prospect, if we defer five days, that the fact can be changed, it is not shown that witnesses can be brought from Virginia to testify the prisoner s being a freeman, that any are be befound here to prove him an old resident. Therefore there seems nothing new in points of fact, and as for taw the counsel must be prepared. The result of the delay for two days has been seen, and if certain men who, were instrumental in exciting a riot last evening can tay their heads upon their pillows and feel themselves guiltless of the blood of a men, I shall be bappy to bear of it. The claimant

comes here with letters, papers, and certificates in a way the claiment to take his stave, and the act of the day merely to give facilities for the performance of the day. How in joint of fact can this law, which is building as if law of the State, having prior hold, he resisted, any me than the United States laws respecting credit or traditional than the United States laws respecting credit or traditional to compliance with the law, but that does a cherical or charge the law, and cannot make it anything of their a law. The defense is not that the slave is not if non-he is claimed to be, but that the law is not binding constitutional; but already has it been approved by a

slave own, and next day he was brought into court, having the state of the property of the pro

harlestown. The inquest will not take place until

day afternoon next.

The Columbian Artillery have been relieved from service. A detachment of the Boston Light Dragoons have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at their

Armory.

The Source continues to be the center of a large crowd of people, but there is no signs of any more violence. In-side of the Court-House, beside the United States troops, a large posse of special efficers are in attendance, limited all the alley ways. The fugitive is in the upper story, guarded on all sides, and will remain so until Monday next.

THE RIOTERS ARBESTED COMMITTED ON A CHARGE

OF MURDER.

Nine persons, who were arrested last night, were brought up in the Police Court this morning to answer to a charge made by Luther A. Ham, Deputy Chief of Police, that on the night of the 26th of May they assaulted James Batchelder with fire-arms, wounding him so that he died, and that they did, therefore, commit the crime of

The names of the accused are A. J. Brown, John Roberts, (colored.) Walter Phoenix, (colored.) John Roberts, (colored.) Walter Phomax, (colored.) John Westerly, (colored.) Walter Bishop, (colored.) Henry Howe, Martin Stowell, and John Thomass. Some of them are quite young, others are old, one being gray-headed.

Mr. Ham, for the prosecution, said that the Government would not probably be ready before the middle of maximuck to proceed to the examination of the case. There was quite a number of witnesses, some twenty-one in semblem.

number.

Mr. C. G. Davis, for the defense, inquired if some of the prisoners were not arrested before the deadly assault upon Mr. Batchelder took place?

The Court said that even if it was so, it might appear upon examination that they were accessories before the

feet.

Mr. Davis said that there was one of the prisoners who was merely charged with putting out a gas lamp, long before the fatal attack occurred.

Mr. Ham said that he expected to prove that there was a concent of action among the prisoners from the time that the light was put out until the death of Mr. Batchelder.

Mr. Hem also said, in reply to a statement by co for defense, that the complaint was made for an unbaile, ble offense at a very late hour on Saturday, that he had

bie offense at a very late hour on Saturday, that he had used his utmost dilligence in getting the matter before the Court, having to obtain the advice of legal gontlemen how to proceed. The Court indersed this statement.

He sho said that he would endeavor to be ready by Tuesday next at 11 A. M., but if not ready then he should ask for a further postponement. This was rather reluctantly acceded to by the counsel for the defendant and the prisoners were committed without bail until that time.

Mr. Batchelder, who was killed, resided on Frontet., Charleston. His wife knew nothing of his death until this morning, when the amouncement was made to her by a lady who saw the account of the eccurrence in the morning capers. She chanced to be in the front verd, and immediately fainted and was taken into the house. He leaves no children.

Currespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Bosron, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

Boston, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

The Nebrascals are prempt in putting the question whether we will hunt their fugitive slaves after the death of the "Compromises" with the same alacrity as before. As a Massachusetts man and anti-despot of long-standing. I wish to assure your readers that we shall not. The events of last night and to-day settle that point. Every-body regrets—I mean every body with any precesse of soul in it—that the brave little attempt made to rescue Burns falled of success. Out of the Custom-House, it is the only regret. Had the speakers at the Fancial Hall meet. only regret. Had the speakers at the Fancuit Hall meetonly regret. Had the speakers at the Faneul Hall meet-ing allowed the whole enthusiasm of that assemblage to back up the assault on the building which the United States descerates as a sinve-pen, the sileged fugitive would probably now be on his way to Canada, in spite of the Custom-House truckmen and a hundred similar dogs that the Marshal had employed to guard him.

As the case now stands, the nine men who were accounted As the case now stands, the Disc men who were arrested for the assault on the Court-House, though perfectly innevent of the blood of the poor wretch who fell in defense of the kidsappers' claim, (who doubtless died by the bungling fire of one of his own comrades,) are held for examination next Tuesday as murderers! The fugitive is allowed till Monday at 11 o'clock to prepare his defense. That defense is in able bends, and will not fail to show how the foundation on which the Federal Judiciary has historicary rested that are estimated with the Practive of the Partitive heretofore rested the consistutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law has been lately knocked out. In the mean time, the State is waking up, and if the first trains hither ward on Monday morning are not heavily loden with peo-ple who are carious to see how fast Nebroscality can go, there is no truth in omees. The Commissioner, Loring, is not a Hallet or a George T. Curtis, but a rather amiable Whig gentleman, who enjoys the honorable office of Judge of Probste, as well as that informally constituted power which care consign a man to everlasting slavery, without a Jury or an appeal. He probably never expected the dirty and damnet be work of the latter office would felt to him, and has been caught off his guard. To-day, he very hand-somely conceded to the fagitives all the time they asked, and admitted, what Hallet and Cartis always refused to ds, that the prisener was to be considered a free chizen of Massachusetts till he was proved to be a Virginia slave. It may be just possible that he will think his State office a better thing to keep than his national one, especially if the State should be here on Manday to look after him, and be Yankee enough to find ground on which to refuse a certificate.

If he does, it will be well for him every way; if he does not, he may as well emigrate to Nebesska. Immense crowds have filled Court square and the avenues leading crowds have niled Court square and the avenues seems, to it all day long, and most assuredly nothing but the presence of a strong corps of U. S. Marines and another of the City Artillery have prevented a foreible rescue, against which there is now no public opinion even in Statenow universally abhorred among us, and supported only by the bayonets of the slave power and the pampered bullies of Pierce's Custom-House. We shall see further steps of the revolution next week. I inclose a circular which went flying out to all parts of the State on the

Things have been in a very anomalous condition here from the beginning of the fugitive excitement. Nobody desires the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in the present case, but sober, conservative citizens instinctively dread the effects of a successful resistance to the regularity constituted authorities. If the fugitive law could be broken and defied without damaging the respect for Law in the abstract, nobody here would be found in favor of its

The officer who was shot, was a truckmen in the employ of Peter Dunbar, the head truckman of the Ch

The following is the circular above referred to by ou

BOSTON, MAY 27, 1864.

TO THE YEOMANRY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

COUNTERMEN AND BROTHERS: The VIGHANCE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON inform you that the MOCK TRIAL of the poor Fugitive Slave has been further postponed to Monday at 11 o clock, A. M.

You are requested therefore to come down and lead the meral weight of your presence, and the aid of your counsel, to the friends of justice and humanity in the city.

Come down, then, Soms of the Puritaus; for even if the poor victim is to be carried off by the brute force of arms, and delivered over to Slavery, you should at least be present to witness the sacrifice, and you should follow him in sed procession with your tears and prayers, and then go home and take such action as your manhood and your patriotism may suggest.

riotism may suggest.

Come, then, by the early trains on MONDAY, and rally in Court-square! Come with courage and resolution in your hearts; but, this time, with only such arms as God gave you.

A crowd of from 500 to 800 persons have remained about the Court House all the afternoon. The Cadets and Boston Light Infantry are on guard in Court-square, and two companies of United States troops are quartered in the Court-House.

About four o'clock a muscular negro was seized on the

Court-House steps for carrying concealed weapons. He knecked the officer down, drew a bowie knife, and it re-quired six policemen to disarm and convey him to the

station-house.

A dispatch from Washington authorizes the United States Marshal, if necessary, to call out two companies of soldier

stationed at Newport.

In the Police Court to-day the following persons were erraigned as accessories to the murder of James Batch-elder in the riot last night: A. J. Brown, John J. Roberts, colored; Walter Phonix, celored; John Westerly, colored; Walter Bishop, colored; Thomas Jackson, colored; Honry Abel, colored; Henry Rowe, Martin Stowell and John Thompson; John C. Cluer, a Scotchman, was subsequently arrested, and all were committed without ball. The ly arrested, and all were committed without bail.

preliminary examination will take place on Tuesday of
The Corener's inquest on the body of Batchelder

Col. Suttle, the claimant of Burns, has offered to sell him for \$1,200. A subscription paper to the amount is al most made up. Boston, Saturday, May 27-10 P. M.

There are about 2,500 persons in front of the Court-House, mostly idlers.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PUBLISHED have applied to the police for a force to protect their residences, being fearful of a rumored attrck by the Irish, who have, during the day, threatened to avenge the death of Batchelder. No demonstration has yet been made. The military are still under arms in the City Hall.

The military are still under arms in the City Hall.

Bostos, May 28, 1834.

The case of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive slave, continues to strongly agitate the public mind. Many persons openly denounce Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker as the direct instigators of the murder of Batchelder, and indications of an organized attempt to Lynch them are so strong as to induce the Mayor to detail a police force for the averaging of the strong as to induce the Mayor to detail a pothem are so strong as to induce the Mayor to detail a po-lice force for the protection of their persons and property. There has been no outbreak to-day. Court-square was cleared last night, and the Court-House surrounded with a cordon of ropes. A detachment of one hundred United States troops is quartered in the Court-House, and two companies of the Boston military are stationed at the City

The following handbill has been extensively circula day, in contradiction of a report that Col. Suttle had

to-day, in contradiction of a report that Col. Suttle had sold Burns:

"The man is not to be bought! He is still in the slave-pen in the Court-House! The kidnapper agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for \$1,200. That sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered to him; but he then claimed more, and the bargain was broken off. The kidnapper breaks his agreement although, the U.S. Commissioner advised him to keep it. Be on your guard against all lies. Watch the slave-pen. Let every man attend the trial."

Printed notices were also left in every charch pulpit this morning, requesting that prayers be offered for the escape of Burns from his oppressors.

The friends of freedom are very active in getting up secret mactings. Large delegations are expected to-mornow from Saleap, Worcester, New-Bedford and other places. One thousand pistols, principally revolvers, are said to have been sold by dealers on Saturday. A very large erowd remained in the vicinity of the Court-House all last night.

A collection of from 500 to 1,000 persons has been in the vicinity of the Court-House all day up to the present hour. All the muin entrances of the bailding are guarded by the United States Marshal's officers, and but fow persons were admitted. All the doors and passages leading to the room where Burns is confined are occupied by United States soldiers. The Court-House resembles a garrisoned fortness. A Sabbath-day exhibition of this kind creates a feeling among our more quiet citizens which, to judge from its open expression, is anything but favorable to the Fugitive Slave law as it is being enforced here.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The friends of Temperance in Orange ounty are to held a county meeting on afternoon and evaning of County are to held a county meeting on afternoon and evaning of Tuesday oext, to enter their protest against Gov. Seymoura weto of the Maine Law. It is to be hoped they will be prepared seat No.

HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.—The neighborhood of Hickory Wythe, near the line of Fayette and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, was visited by a frightful sterm on the evening of the 13th inst. Buildings were unrooted and fences blown down; and the cotton crop is supposed to be much damaged by the rain, which fold in tercents, during and after the wind.